DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT SUPPLEMENT

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 (SWMA) requires entities implementing the ten-year solid waste plan to report progress toward their waste reduction and diversion goals to the solid waste regional planning board annually [T.C.A. §68-211-871 et seq]. The Region should assimilate this information for inclusion in its annual progress report. This annual progress report covers the Region's solid waste activities from January 1 of the reporting year through December 31 of the reporting year and is due in the Division of Solid Waste Management office on or before March 31, of the year immediately following the reporting year. Reports not submitted in a timely manner will render the Region, and all jurisdictions within the Region, ineligible to receive grant funding. Reports over ninety (90) days late are subject to penalties under T.C.A. § 68-211-816.

The progress report is considered an opportunity to reflect on successful implementation of the Region's ten-year plan. It is understood that the strategies originally planned for attaining the Region's goals may have changed because of unforeseen circumstances. Changes should be reflected in this report; however, such changes do not relieve the Region of its responsibility for achieving the SWMA's mandates.

The SWMA states that each region shall submit its annual progress report in a format determined by the Commissioner. This document represents the required format and must be used for submitting the report. Any supplemental pages included with the response must be labeled with the chapter and subsection for which the supplement is associated.

Should the Region have difficulty collecting the information necessary to prepare this report, the statue allows the Region to compel those actively engaged in the collection, transportation, and/or disposal of solid waste to provide the necessary information [T.C.A. §68-211-871(c) and (d)].

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 as amended through 2004, allows two quantitative methods to determine if adequate progress toward 25% waste reduction goal has been achieved. In addition to calculating waste reduction and diversion on a per capita basis, the 1999 amendments allow for calculating waste reduction and diversion on an economic growth basis.

In addition to measuring reduction efforts through these methods, the 1999 Amendments provide for an objective assessment by the Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). Because Regions face a variety of issues, good documentation and reporting of the efforts necessary to address these issues are important so that the Division of Solid Waste Management can effectively review the activities and expenditures of the Region and the local governments in the Region to determine the quality of the program. In light of this opportunity, this Annual Progress Report includes information that will assist the Division of Solid Waste Management in the future assessment of the quality of recycling programs around the state.

Instructions

The attached standardized report forms have been developed to ensure consistent, accurate and complete information. The report contains three distinct sections that mark the objects of this document.

The first section is Administrative. This section captures contact information about key decision and policy makers in the Region. Regional solid waste directors, recycling coordinators and those that complete this report for submittal are also identified.

The second section in this report is the Reporting Section. This section compiles quantitative and qualitative information about the Region's activities in the reporting year. This information will be used to assess compliance towards the mandated 25% diversion of municipal solid waste away from Class I landfills.

The final section, Solid Waste Planning and Implementation, provides the Region with an annual update to the original ten-year plan. Information collected in this section will assist the Region in identifying future and current needs as well as adjusting diversion strategies in future years.

All questions in this report should be responded to completely or where not applicable noted by using N/A in the blank. This will eliminate confusion as to whether the question was accidentally not answered.

Upon completion of this document by the report preparer, the report should be submitted to the Regional Solid Waste Planning Board or Part 9 Authority for acceptance. Upon approval, the Regional Solid Waste Planning Board Chair should sign and date the report attesting that the report has been approved and forward the report to the County Mayor(s) of the Solid Waste Planning Region for county level approval. The County Mayor should review the report and note the current and future status of the region. Once reviewed the County Mayor should sign and date the report attesting that the report has been reviewed and approved by the county.

Once the Annual Progress Report has been reviewed and approved by the Regional Solid Waste Planning Board and the counties involved, the original report along with one (1) copy should be submitted to the Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Solid Waste Management no later than March 31 of the year following the reporting year. Note that planning board and county approvals must be done prior to this time. Failure to submit report by this date could jeopardize grant funding and bring sanctions as defined by the SWMA of 1991 and any amendments to this act.

Definitions and Conversions

Alternative System/Higher Level of Service: A county shall be deemed to have met the minimum level of service if at least 90% of all residents have access to household collection. If a county or solid waste planning region proposes an alternative system (household collection or some combination with convenience centers), said system must be approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environment & Conservation. The proposed system must provide a higher level of service than convenience centers would.

Buy-Back Center: Facility where recyclables are exchanged for payment. (U.S. EPA, 1989)

Collector: Businesses or facilities that act as the initial collection point of gathered recyclable materials for the purpose of sending to a recycling processor. Examples of a collector include, but not limited to, in-house recycling programs, public collection at convenience centers, in-house manufacturing programs, private buy-back, non-profit collection and curbside collection.

Commissioner: The Commissioner of Environment and Conservation or the Commissioner's authorized representative. (TCA 68-211-802 (3))

Composting: The controlled decomposition of solid organic waste by microorganisms under aerobic conditions, which results in a stable humus-like material free of pathogenic organisms. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01[g])

Composting Facility: A facility where organic components of municipal solid waste is biologically decomposed under controlled conditions.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris: Waste that is generated during the construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, bridges, pavements, and other structures. C&D debris includes concrete, asphalt, lumber, steel girders, steel rods, wiring, dry wall, carpets, window glass, metal and plastic piping, tree stumps, soil and other miscellaneous items related to the activities listed above. This category also includes natural disaster debris. (U.S. EPA, 1989, 1994)

Contaminated Soil: Soil with concentrations of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, or waste that render it unfit for its intended use.

County Public Collection Receptacle: Receptacles used for the collection of municipal solid waste from the general public in sites separate from a convenience center. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200 1-1-.10(6)(a)) Commonly known as "green box".

Convenience Center: A permitted area which is staffed and fenced that has waste receptacles on site that are open to the public, when an attendant is present, to receive domestic waste, municipal solid waste and recyclable materials. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01(2)) (All convenience centers may not have recycling available.)

Department: The Department of Environment and Conservation. (TCA 68-211-802 (5))

Disposal Facility: Repositories for solid waste including landfills and combustors intended for permanent containment or destruction of waste materials. Transfer stations and composting facilities are excluded from this category. (U.S. EPA, 1991 & National Recycling Coalition, 1995)

Drop-Off Recycling Center: A method of collection whereby recyclable or compostable materials are taken by individuals to a collection site and placed in designated containers. (U.S. EPA, 1989) This term is synonymous with "recycling center" for the purpose of this document.

End User: Facilities that purchase or secure recovered materials for the purpose of recycling. Examples include, but not limited to, recycling plants and composting facilities. Waste disposal facilities are excluded from this category.

Exports: Municipal solid waste and recyclables that are transported outside the county or region where they originated.

Ferrous Metals: Magnetic metals derived from iron. Products made from ferrous metals include major and small appliances, furniture, and containers and packaging (steel drums and barrels). Examples of recycling ferrous metals include processing tin/steel cans, strapping, and ferrous metals from appliances and other material into new products. (U.S. EPA, 1995)

Food Processing Waste: Food residues produced during agricultural and industrial operations.

Food Scraps: Uneaten food and food preparation wastes from residences and commercial establishments (grocery stores, restaurants, and produce stands), institutional sources (school cafeterias), and industrial sources (employee lunchrooms). This category excludes food-processing waste from agricultural and industrial operations. Examples of recycling include composting, but exclude source reduction activities such as backyard (on-site) composting and use of food items for human consumption (food banks).

Generators: Producers of municipal solid waste such as residences, institutions, commercial businesses, and industry.

Green Boxes: See "County Public Collection Receptacle".

Government Collection- The collection of MSW or recyclables by the local jurisdiction, county, region or any other government agency or institution.

Hauler: A public or private entity that collect non-hazardous solid waste or recyclables from residential, commercial, institutional or industrial sources.

Household Hazardous Waste: Solid wastes discarded from homes or similar sources as listed in 40 C.F.R. part 261.4(b)(1), that are either hazardous wastes as listed by the EPA in 40 C.F.R. part 261.33(e) or (f), or wastes that exhibit any of the following characteristics as defined in 40 C.F.R. parts 261.21 - 261.24: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and TCLP toxicity. (TCA 68-211-802 (7))

Household waste: Waste material, including garbage, trash and refuse, and yard waste derived from households. Households include single and multiple residences, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas. (TCA 68-211-802 (8))

Imports: Municipal solid waste or recyclables that have been transported into a jurisdiction from a region or county that it did not originate from.

Incinerator: Equipment, device or contrivance used for disposal of waste or refuse by burning. An incinerator uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor is listed as an industrial furnace. This category excludes wigwam burners and air curtain destructors. (TDEC-APC Rule: 1200-3-2-.01{1}{w}) and (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-11-.01[2])

Industrial Process Waste: Residues produced during manufacturing operations. The term does not include commercial, domestic, mining, or hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA, or oil and gas waste. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01[2])

Industrial Sludge: The semi-liquid residue remaining from the treatment of industrial water and wastewater. (U.S. EPA, 1989)

In-house Commercial: The internal collection of recyclable commodities in a commercial/retail business for the purpose of resale or reuse.

In-house Industrial: The internal collection of recyclable commodities in a manufacturing or industrial type business for the purpose of resale or reuse.

Institutional wastes: All solid wastes which are not special wastes, emanating from institutions such as, but not limited to hospitals, health care facilities, nursing homes, laboratories, orphanages, correctional institutions, schools and universities. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01[2])

Jurisdiction: The limits or territory within which authority may be exercised or controlled by a governing body.

Landfill: A facility where solid wastes are disposed of by burial in excavated pits or trenches or by placement on land and covered with soil or other approved material. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01[2])

Market: The transfer or sale of recovered materials to be used, reused, and recycled. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01[2])

Material Recovery Facility (MRF): A facility where recyclables are sorted into specific categories and processed, or transported to processors, for re-manufacturing. (U.S. EPA, 1994).

Mulching: The process by which the volume of organic waste is reduced by grinding or shredding.

Municipal Sludge: Semi-liquid residue from the treatment of municipal waste and waste water.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, household waste, household hazardous waste, yard waste, and any other material resulting from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial or institutional establishments and from community activities; provided, that "municipal solid waste" does not include the following:

- (a) Radioactive waste;
- (b) Hazardous waste as defined in § 68-212-104;
- (c) Infectious waste;
- (d) Materials that are being transported to a facility for reprocessing or reuse; provided further, that reprocessing or reuse does not include incineration or placement in a landfill: and
- (f) Industrial waste which may include office, domestic or cafeteria waste, managed in a privately owned solid waste disposal system or resource recovery facility, if such waste is generated solely by the owner of the solid waste disposal system or resource recovery facility. (TCA 68-211-802 (10))

Natural Disaster Debris: Wastes resulting from earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and other natural disasters. Natural disaster debris is classified as construction and demolition debris. (U.S. EPA, 1997)

Other Recyclables: Household hazardous waste, oil filters, fluorescent tubes, mattresses, etc. that cannot otherwise be categorized. (U.S. EPA, 1997)

Other Solid Waste: Non-hazardous solid waste other than municipal solid waste, covered under RCRA such as municipal sludge, industrial non-hazardous waste, C & D waste, agricultural waste, oil and gas waste, and mining waste. (U.S. EPA, 1996b)

Other Wood: Wood from furniture, cabinets from consumer electronics, and other non-packaging wood products. Excludes C & D and industrial process waste. (U.S. EPA, 1996b)

Permit: The written authorization granted to a person by the Commissioner, to operate a solid waste processing and/or disposal facility. The terms "permit" and "registration" are synonymous for the purposes of this document. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01[2])

Person: Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including an individual, firm or association, and municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this state or any other state, and any governmental agency or county of this state and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government. (TCA 68-211-103 (6))

Processor: Intermediate operators that handle recyclable materials from collectors and generators for the purpose of preparing materials for recycling. Processors act as intermediaries between collectors and end users of recovered materials. (U.S. EPA 1997)

Recovered materials: Those materials that have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse or recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation processing. Such recovered materials are not solid waste. (TCA 68-211-802 (13))

Recovered materials processing facility: A facility engaged solely in the storage, processing and resale or reuse of recovered materials. A recovered materials processing facility is not a solid waste processing facility. (TCA 68-211-802 (14))

Recyclable Materials: Those materials which are capable of being reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products, whether or not such materials have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream. (TCA 68-211-802 (15))

Recycling: A method, technique, or process utilized to separate, process, modify, convert, treat, or otherwise prepare solid waste so that component materials or substances may be beneficially used or re-used as products, raw materials, or energy sources, except that any use or reuse of a solid waste may not be used in a manner that would constitute solid waste disposal. The terms "reclaim" and "recover" are synonymous with the term "recycle" for the purpose of this document (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01[2])

Recycling Center: A location where the method of operation is for individuals to take recyclables or compostable materials to a collection site and place these materials in designated containers. The ultimate destination of these materials will be a recycling plant. The term "recycling center" is synonymous with "drop-off center" and "buy-back center" for the purposes of this document.

Recycling Plant or Facility: A facility where recovered materials are remanufactured into new products.

Reduce (Source Reduction): The design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials, such as products and packaging, to reduce the amount or toxicity of materials before they enter the municipal solid waste management system. Examples include, but are not limited to, redesigning products or packaging to reduce the quantity of materials used.

Reuse: The use of product or component of municipal solid waste in its original form more than once. Examples include, but are not limited to, refilling glass or plastic bottles, continuing to use wood pallets, using corrugated or plastic containers more than once.

Solid Waste Processing: An operation for the purpose of modifying the characteristics or properties of solid waste to facilitate transportation or disposal of solid wastes including but not limited to, incineration, composting, separation, grinding, shredding, and volume reduction. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01(2))

Transfer Station: A combination of structures, machinery or devices at a place which receives solid waste taken from municipal and private collection vehicles and which is placed in other transportation units for movement to another solid waste management facility. (TDEC-SWM Rule: 1200-1-7-.01(2))

Transporter: A person typically engaged in the transportation of municipal solid waste from processors or transfer stations to other processors, end-users or landfills in significant amounts.

Used Oil: Oil that has been refined from crude or synthetic, or recovered oil and, as a result of use, storage or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties, but which may be suitable for further use and may be economically recycled or may be burned as fuel. (TCA 68-211-802 (21))

Waste Generation: The amount of materials that enter the waste stream prior to recycling, composting, landfilling, or combustion takes place. This is a gross amount and must be reported in tons.

Waste Tire: A tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect. (TCA 68-211-802 (22))

Waste-To-Energy Facility/Combustor: A facility where recovered municipal solid waste is converted into a usable form of energy, usually through combustion. (U.S. EPA, 1989)

White Goods: Major appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, and washing machines.

Yard Waste: Vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, lawn maintenance and land clearing operations other than mining, agricultural and forestry operations. (TCA 68-211-802 (23)) The three main categories of yard waste include leaves, brush and branches, and grass.

Commodity Examples:

Commodity	Examples	
Paper		
Newspaper (ONP)	Daily or weekly newspapers	
Corrugated Card Board (OCC)	Multi-layer Kraft corrugated shipping boxes and inserts	
Mixed Office Paper	Copy paper, computer printout, ledger, letterhead	
Mixed Paper	Mixed recyclable paper, news, junk mail, magazines, etc.	
Other Paper	Tissue paper, towels, books, magazines, all other	
Metals		
Steel Cans	Food cans	
White Goods	Household appliances (stoves, refrigerators, etc.)	
Auto Body Scrap	Whole automobiles, parts, doors, etc.	
Other Ferrous Scrap	Coat hangers, scrap metal, industrial scrap	
Scrap Aluminum	Siding, cookware, machine parts, soda cans, beer cans, pie plates, foil	
Other Non-Ferrous	Eating utensils, electrical wiring, industrial scrap	
Mixed Metals	Combination of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous scrap metals	
Glass		
Flint (Clear) Glass	Soda bottles, pickle jars	
Brown Glass	Beer or wine bottles	
Green Glass	Beer or wine bottles	
Mixed Glass	Combination of several types of glass	
Other Glass	Ceramic glass, fiberglass, plate glass, automotive glass, window glass, etc.	

Batteries	
Lead Acid Batteries	Automotive batteries, marine or deep cell batteries, lawn mower batteries
Dry Cell	Cell phone batteries, computer batteries, Type AAA, AA, C, D, 9v,
,	6v, hearing aid batteries, etc.
Plastic	
#1 PET	Soda bottles, liquor bottles
#2 HDPE	Milk jugs, shampoo bottles, special
#2 LDPE	Grocery bags
#3 PVC	Oil bottles, PVC pipes and fixtures
#4 LPPE	Margarine tubs, coffee can lids, grocery packaging
#4 LLDPE	Dry cleaning bags, trash bags
#5 PP	Yogurt cups, squeeze-it bottles
#6 PS	Cups, plates, egg cartons, packing
Mixed #1and #2	Mixed collection of milk and soda containers.
All other Plastics	Any other unspecified plastics, plastic pallets
Textiles	Clothes, drapery, shoes, carpets, rugs
Pallets	Wood pallets only.
Tires	All automotive, agricultural, fleet, lawn equipment tires.
Automotive Fluid	
Used Oil	Automotive oil
Antifreeze	Ethyl glycol based Antifreeze
Transmission Fluid	Oils used in automotive transmission
Other	Brake fluid
Electronics	Computers, calculators, TV, VCR, DVD players, stereos, CRTs, monitors, Video games consoles. NO APPLIANCES
Other Recyclables	
Sewage Sludge	Municipal or Industrial Sewage Sludge
Industrial By-Products	Foundry sand, fly ash, bladders
Other Organic Recyclables	Cooking oil, industrial food processing remnants, waste food to be
	used as feeds, etc.
Compost	Wood wastes used for compost production
Mulch	Wood wastes not mixed with other organic material Saw Dust
Alternate Daily Cover	Contaminated soil, newspaper, plastics, foundry sand, etc.
Construction and Demolition	Materials that are used on-site at construction sites that normally would have been disposed but would be used to provide landscaping, foundation preparation, soil augmentation, etc. Wood wastes, gypsum board, bricks, shingles, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Please provide the following information for each county. In multi-county regions, regional information only needs to be provided once. If the position does not apply please place a "N/A" (meaning Not Applicable) in the Name field provided and go to the next question.

Section I Administrative Contact Information Regional Planning Contacts

1. Reporting real.	2. Cond waster farming region.		
3. Report Author:	4. Author Title:	5. Organization:	
6. Address:			
City:	State: Zip code:		
7. Phone:	8. Fax:	9. Email:	
40 Solid Wests Degisted Blon	ning Board or Dort O Authority Chair.		
10. Solid Waste Regional Plan	ning Board or Part 9 Authority Chair:		
11. Address.			
City:	State: Zip code:		
12. Phone:	13. Fax:	14. Email:	
15. Term Expires:		'	

Planning Board:

Solid Waste Regional Planning Board Member:	Jurisdiction	Term Ends
16a	16b	16c
17a	17b	17c
18a	18b	18c
19a	19b	19c
	206	20c
	216	210
	226	22c
	23b	23c
24a	24b	24c
	25b	25c
26a	26b	26c
	27b	27c
	28b	28c
	29b	29c
-30a	306	30c
31a	31b	31c

County ContactsPlease make additional copies of this section for each county in the multi-county region. Attach copies in this location before Section II.

^{32.} County:	1	
33 0	34	
33. County Mayor or Executive:	^{34.} Title:	
^{35.} Address:		
City:	State: Zip code:	
26		- 20
^{36.} Phone:	^{37.} Fax:	^{38.} Email:
^{39.} Solid Waste Director:	^{40.} Title:	^{41.} Organization:
^{42.} Address:		
Addices.		
City:	State: Zip code:	
Oity.	State. Zip code.	
^{43.} Phone:	^{44.} Fax:	^{45.} Email:
46. Recycling Coordinator Name:	^{47.} Title:	^{48.} Organization:
^{49.} Address:		
City:	State: Zip code:	
Ony.		
^{50.} Phone:	^{51.} Fax:	^{52.} Email:

Section II Reporting

Each county must complete this section separately. If a question does not apply or is not applicable please place a "N/A" in the field. This will let the reviewer know this question was not accidentally skipped over. Please refer to the definitions in the front of this report for terminology used in this section as needed.

53. County	

I. Disposal and Transportation

A. List total tons of all Municipal Solid Waste disposed in Class I landfills utilized by the Region in the appropriate column. Each landfill used should be on a separate row. All numbers are to be in tons.

Class I Landfill Name (Give state if outside TN)	Inside Region	Outside Region in TN	Exported Outside TN
EXAMPLE: Kentucky - Mossy Path Landfill			125,005
Middlepoint		654,655	
54a	54b	54c	54d
55a	55b	55c	55d
56a	56b	56c	56d
57a	57b	57c	57d
58a	58b	58c	58d
Total:	^{59b} 0	⁵⁹⁰ 0	⁵⁹⁰ 0
	⁶⁰ Grand Total	:	1

B. List total tons of all Municipal Solid Waste disposed in Class III landfills utilized by the Region in the appropriate column. Each landfill used should be on a separate row. All numbers are to be in tons.

Class III Landfill Name (Give state if outside TN if possible)	Inside Region	Outside Region in TN	Exported Outside TN
618	610	610	610
62a	62b	62c	62d
63a	63b	63c	63d
64a	64b	64c	64d
65a	65b	65c	65d
Total:	66b O	_{66c} 0	66C 0
	⁶⁷ Grand Total:	1	ı

C.	Provide total tonnage of household hazardous waste or problem waste collected at any county	owned
pe	ermanent collection facility.	

68	Tons	

D. Check if you like to include collection totals from any household hazardous waste events held in your county as part of the county's diversion efforts during the current reporting year. Solid Waste Management will add the event tonnage to your report submission as diversion credits. ⁶⁹

	s letter for more inforr	e transportation of municipal solid waste within the county. mation. Use the appropriate letter below to describe an	
Vehicle Type	Used by County or Representative	Number Range [A - 0] [B - 1 to 5] [C - 6 to 10] [D - 11 to 25] [E - 26 to 50] [F - 51 to 100] [G - 101 to 200] [H - 201+]	
Front Loader	70a	70b	
Side Loader	71a	71b	
Rear Loader	72a	72b	
Roll-off Truck	73a	73b	
Pick-up Truck	74a	74b	
Pull-behind Trailers	75a	75b	
Other: 77	76a	76b	
Other: ⁷⁸	⁷⁷ a	77b	
Check if 100% of county collection is out-sourced	⁷⁸ ☐ 100% Outsource	d Collection	
II. Diversion Activities A. Disaster Recovery Diversion Comment on any disaster related solid waste activities that may have influenced diversion efforts with the county. 79			
B. Source Reduction A			
details. 80	on activities by public (or private entities by jurisdiction. See instructions for more	

C. Reuse Activities Describe reuse activities by public or private entities within the region. See instructions for more information. 81

82. Aggregated County Recycling Report

Total all county recycling reports for the county of origin and place the aggregated number in the space provided for each commodity type in either the public or private collection column as appropriate.

County			
Commodity	Public	Private	
Metals - Ferrous	Tons	Tons	
Metals - Non-Ferrous	Tons	Tons	
Metals - Mixed Metals	Tons	Tons	
Metals - Auto Body Scrap	Tons	Tons	
Paper - Corrugated	Tons	Tons	
Paper - Newspaper	Tons	Tons	
Paper - Office Paper	Tons	Tons	
Paper - Miscellaneous Paper	Tons	Tons	
Paper - All other papers	Tons	Tons	
Glass - Flint (Clear) glass	Tons	Tons	
Glass - Colored Glass Green	Tons	Tons	
Glass - Colored Glass Amber	Tons	Tons	
Glass - Flat Glass	Tons	Tons	
Glass - Other/container glass	Tons	Tons	
Batteries - Lead Acid Batteries	Tons	Tons	
Batteries - Dry Cell	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - #1PET	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - #2 HDPE	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - #2 LDPE	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - #3 PVC	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - #4 LPPE	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - #5 PP	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - #6	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - Mixed #1 and #2	Tons	Tons	
Plastic - Other Plastics	Tons	Tons	
Textiles	Tons	Tons	
Pallets	Tons	Tons	
Tires	Tons	Tons	
Automotive Fluid - Used Oil	Tons	Tons	
Automotive Fluid - Antifreeze	Tons	Tons	
Automotive Fluid - Transmission Fluid	Tons	Tons	
Automotive Fluid - Other	Tons	Tons	
Electronics	Tons	Tons	
Other Recyclables - Sewage Sludge	Tons	Tons	
Other Recyclables - Industrial By-products	Tons	Tons	
Food – Compost	Tons	Tons	
Landscape and Agricultural - Compost	Tons	Tons	
Landscape and Agricultural - Mulch	Tons	Tons	
Construction and Demolition	Tons	Tons	
Alternate Daily Cover	Tons	Tons	
Aggregate Recycling Sub-totals:	Tons	Tons	

Grand Total:	Tons
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III. Collection System A. Convenience Centers ^{83.} Have there been any changes to the number of Convenience Centers or the way they are operated by Yes □ the county? If yes, please indicate whether the change is: Add, Change, or Remove. If needed, please make additional copies of this section. If the answer to 83 is yes, give details in spaces provided. 84. Name of Convenience Center: b. Permit Number c. Phone Number Change Remove d. Does this Convenience center act as a transfer П Recyclables Collected at this station? Convenience Center: g. Note hours below corresponding to day of T. Mark Days of operation Metals Auto Fluid Sunday Other: p.m. Paper a.m. p.m. a.m. Monday Glass Other: Tuesday Batteries a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. Wednesday Plastic a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. Thursday a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. Textiles Friday Pallet p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m. a.m. If the answer to 83 is yes, give details in spaces provided. 85. Name of Convenience Center: c. Phone Number: Change Remove Recyclables Collected at this station? Convenience Center: Auto Fluid g. Note hours below corresponding to day of Mark Days of operation Metals week. Sunday Other: a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. Paper Other: a m a m p.m. Glass p.m. Tuesday p.m. a.m. Batteries p.m. Plastic a.m. a.m. p.m. Thursday Textiles p.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. Friday Pallet П a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. Tires List any restrictions the county or region places on collected wastes (Examples: No paint cans, no gas tanks, no monitors, etc.)

Total number of County Convenience Centers present in County B9. Difference between line 87 and line 88 90. If line 87 is LARGER than line 88explain what steps will be taken to provide collection assur	0
	0
^{90.} If line 87 is LARGER than line 88explain what steps will be taken to provide collection assur	rance?
	rance:

B. County Public Collection (Green Box)

^{91.} List locations of all county public collection sites				
Name	Address	City	Number of receptacles	
a.				
b.				
C.				
d.				
е.				
f.				
g.				

C. Roadside Dumps

⁹² List the number of reported roadsid		
⁹³ List the locations of largest five roadside dumps	that make up these roadside dumps	⁹⁵ Give the approximate tons of material collected each site. See conversion table to convert from cubic yards (volume) to tons (mass).
а	а	а
b	b	b
С	С	С
d	d	d
е	е	е

D. Higher Level of Service-Alternative Systems

96 Jurisdiction	by jurisdiction and the percentage of coverage within the jurisdiction	contracted programs by jurisdiction and the percentage coverage within the jurisdiction	g9 List privately contracted programs by jurisdiction and the percentage of coverage within the jurisdiction	Total percentage by jurisdiction of each category of service
Example: Dayton	25%	50%	25%	100%
а	a %	a %	a %	a %
b	b %	b %	b %	b %
С	с %	с %	° %	° %
d	d %	d %	d %	d %
е	e %	e %	e %	e %
f	f %	f %	f %	f %
g	g %	g %	g %	g %
h	h %	h %	h %	h %
i	i %	i %	i %	i %
j	j %	j %	j %	j %

¹⁰¹ Jurisdiction	recycling programs by jurisdiction and the percentage of coverage within the jurisdiction	Check all materials collected in program where: [F- Fiber/Paper] [G – Glass], [P – Plastic], [M – Metals], [O - Other]	¹⁰⁴ Is this program: Separated or Co- mingled
а	a %	$^{a}\Box F\Box G\Box P\Box M\Box O$	^a □ Separated □ Co-mingled
b	b %	□F□G□P□M□O	^b □ Separated □ Co-mingled
С	c %	°□F	[©] Separated ☐ Co-mingled
d	d %	^d □F □G □P □M□ O	^d □ Separated □ Co-mingled
е	e %	°□F □G □P □M□ O	^e □ Separated □ Co-mingled
f	f %	^f □F □G □P □M □ O	^f □ Separated □ Co-mingled
g	g %	⁹ □F □G □P □M□ O	^g □ Separated □ Co-mingled
h	h %	^h □F □G □P □M□ O	^h □ Separated □ Co-mingled
i	i %	'□F □G □P □M □ O	ⁱ ☐ Separated ☐ Co-mingled
j	^j %	^j □F □G □P □M □ O	^j ☐ Separated ☐ Co-mingled

IV. Problem Management and Education Management

A. Complaints

¹⁰⁵ Is a method provided to receive complaints from the public related to solid waste issues?	□Yes □No
Provide the total number of reported solid waste complaints by jurisdiction.	
¹⁰⁷ Provide the number of solid waste complaints resolved by jurisdiction.	

B. Past Educational Efforts

Provide the name and supporting information for each solid waste education program. If more space is needed, make copies of this section and include here.

1400	100		
¹⁰⁸ Program Name	¹⁰⁹ Program Spons	sor	
¹¹⁰ Program Effectiveness	^a Positive Results ^b Negative Results ^c No change	111 Program Type	112 Program Larget
113 Number	er Served	a Classroom	a Adult/General Public
^a □ 0-10	^g □ 501-1000	b Advertisement	b Business/Industry
^b □ 11-20	^h □ 1001-5000	c Public Access	Government/Institutional
^c □ 21-30	「□ 5001-10,000	d Tour	d Children/Educators
^d □ 31-50	^j ☐ County-Wide	e Recycle Guys	e Media
^e □ 51-100	^k □ Other	f Community Outreach	f Civic/Environmental
f □ 101-500	[⊥] ☐ Special	g Other	g Other
¹¹⁴ Program Name	¹¹⁵ Program Sponsor		
¹¹⁶ Program Effectiveness	^a ☐ Positive Results ^b ☐ Negative Results ^c ☐ No change	11/ Program Type	าาช Program Target
119 Numb	er Served	a Classroom	a Adult/General Public
^a □ 0-10	^g □ 501-1000	b Advertisement	b Business/Industry
^b □ 11-20	^h □ 1001-5000	c Public Access	Government/Institutional
°□ 21-30	「□ 5001-10,000	d Tour	d Children/Educators
^d □ 31-50	^j ☐ County-Wide	e Recycle Guys	e Media
e□ 51-100	^k □ Other	f Community Outreach	f Civic/Environmental
f □ 101-500	[⊥] ☐ Special	g Other	g Other

V. Financial

120 Please complete the following section using line item entries from the Audited Financial Statements for your county as submitted to the State Comptroller. You may need to contact your county's Fiscal or Accounting Departments to complete this section. This section uses Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB-34) chart of account line information. Appropriate line information should be placed in the fields provided. If a field is not provided, record amount in the next higher level budget line category to complete. Fund or entity numbers should be placed in the field to the left of the account number and the budgeted amount for that account in the field to the right of the account description. Refer to instructions or guide if you have questions.

Fund/Entity 116 173 207	Governme Capital Pro	on nt Special Revenue ojects – Sanitation Projects y Solid Waste Disposal	351 352 362	Agency – City Sales Ta Agency – City Property Agency – Other	
	Assets				
	13100 Fix	xed Assets – Landfill Facilitie	s Develo	pment	\$
	13300 Fix	xed Assets – Buildings and I	mprovem	ents	\$
	13700 Ma	achinery and Equipment			\$
	Liabilities	•			
	27700 Ac	crued liability for landfill clos	ure/post	closure care costs	\$
	Revenue				
	40000 Lo	ocal Taxes			\$
	40100 Cd	ounty Property Taxes			\$
	40200 Co	ounty Local Option Taxes			\$
	42000 Fir	Fines, forfeitures and penalties			\$
	43106 Co	Commercial and industrial waste collection			\$
	43107 Re	Residential waste collection charges		\$	
	43108 Co	onvenience Center waste col	ection ch	narge	\$
	43109 Tr	ansfer waste stations collect	on charg	e	\$
	43110 Tip	oping Fees			\$
	43111 Su	urcharge-State			\$
	43112 Su	urcharge-Host Agency			\$
	43113 Su	urcharge-General			\$
	43114 Sc	olid waste disposal fee			\$
	44145 Sa	ale of recycled materials			\$

 44165	Commodity rebates	\$
 46170	Solid waste grants	\$
 46430	Public Works grants – Litter Program	\$
 47230	Federal government disaster relief	\$
Expen	ditures	
 51000	General Administration	\$
 55710	Sanitation Management	\$
 55720	Sanitation Education/Information	\$
 55731	Waste pickup	\$
 55732	Convenience centers	\$
 55733	Transfer stations	\$
 55734	Problem waste centers	\$
 55735	Bailing Centers	\$
 55739	Other waste collection	\$
 55751	Recycling Center	\$
 55752	Compost Center	\$
 55753	Waste incinerator	\$
 55754	Landfill Operation and maintenance	\$
 55759	Other waste disposal	\$
 55770	Post closure care costs	\$
 64000	Highways litter and trash collection	\$
 70000	Education	\$
 90000	Capital projects	\$

Section III Solid Waste Planning and Implementation

Solid Waste Planning and Implementation							
I. Disposal Life							
Project the amount of extended landfill life that diversion and technology advancements will bring to							
	the capacity of regionally operated Class I landfills.						
177							
Consider current grow	th rates for the region. Hov	v will continued growth at th	nis rate affect landfill				
capacities and the solid v	vaste management plan ov	er the next 3, 5, and 10 year	ars?				
II. Equipment and Facility	<i>'</i>						
 A. Solid Waste Mana 							
Project all new equ	uipment needs for the next						
		What funding	Will this purchase				
Equipment Name	Are capital funds set	mechanisms are in	satisfy future growth				
	aside for this purchase?	place to handle this purchase?	needs?				
123a	123b□ Yes	123c	123d☐ Yes				
124a	□ Tes	124c	1240 Yes				
125a	□ Tes 125b□ Yes	125c	125d☐ Yes				
126a	126b—	126c	1264-				
127a	⊔ Yes	127c	⊥ Yes				
□ Yes □ Yes □ Yes							
Project all new fac	ilities needed in the next 3						
	Are capital funds set	What funding mechanisms are in	Will this purchase				
Facility Type	Are capital funds set aside for this purchase?	place to handle this	satisfy future growth				
	aside for this parenase:	purchase?	needs?				
128a	128b□ Yes	128c	128d Yes				
129a	129b□ Yes	129c	129d☐ Yes				
130a	130b□ Yes	130c	130d☐ Yes				
131a	131b□ Yes	131c	131d☐ Yes				
132a	132b□ Yes	132c	132d☐ Yes				
B. Recycling Manage	B. Recycling Management						
	ipment needs for the next	3 years in the table below.					
		What funding	Will this purchase				
Equipment Name	Are capital funds set	mechanisms are in	satisfy future growth				
Equipment Name	aside for this purchase?	place to handle this	needs?				
purchase?							
133a	133b□ Yes		133d☐ Yes				
134a	^{134b} □ Yes	134c	^{134d} □ Yes				
135a	^{135b} □ Yes	135c	^{135d} □ Yes				
136a	^{136b} □ Yes	136c	^{136d} □ Yes				

137a

Yes

137c

^{137d}□ Yes

Project all new facilities needed in the next 3 years in the table below.

Facility Type	Are capital funds set aside for this purchase?	What funding mechanisms are in place to handle this purchase?	Will this purchase satisfy future growth needs?
138a	^{138b} □ Yes	138c	¹³⁸⁰ □ Yes
139a	^{139b} □ Yes	139c	¹³⁹⁰ □ Yes
140a	^{140b} □ Yes	140c	^{140d} □ Yes
141a	^{141b} □ Yes	141c	¹⁴¹⁰ □ Yes
142a	^{142b} □ Yes	142c	¹⁴²⁰ □ Yes

III. Future Funding

Category of Funding	When would the funding timing be the most advantageous? (1, 3, 5,10 years)	What type of funding would be the most advantageous?	Would this funding be used to replace existing equipment?
Facility	143a	143b	^{143c} □ Yes
Equipment	144a	144b	^{144c} □ Yes
Projects	145a	145b	^{145c} □ Yes
Education	146a	146b	^{146c} □ Yes
Other	147a	147b	^{147c} □ Yes

On the table below, please indicate the status of all grant-funded equipment currently used in the region by jurisdiction.

Equipment	Jurisdiction	Equipment Status [N =New], [I = In use], [OS = Out of service, Repairs needed], [O = Out of service needs changed], [D = Discarded],	kemaınıng ⊬ro kata time left	vvnat is estimated remaining usable life of equipment in years?
148a	148b	148c N I I OS I O I D	148d Years	148e Years
149a	149b	149c N	149d Years	149e Years
150a	150b	150c N	150d Years	150e Years
151a	151b	^{151c} □N □ I □ OS □ O □D	151d Years	151e Years
152a	152b	152c N	152d Years	152e Years

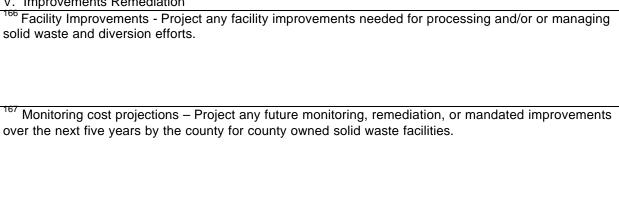
IV. Future Marketing and Educational Initiatives Marketing

Media Type	Target Audience	Projected Served	Projected Cost	Repetitions or Number
TV	153a	153b	153c	153d
Radio	154a	154b	154c	154d
Hardcopy	155a	155b	155c	155d
Internet	156a	156b	156c	156d
Board	157a	157b	157c	157d
Other media	158a	158b	158c	158d

Education

Media Type	Projected Served	Projected Cost	Repetitions or Number
Adult/General Public	159a	159b	159c
Business/Industry	160a	160b	160c
Government/Institutional	161a	161b	161c
Children/Educators	162a	162b	162c
Media	163a	163b	163c
Civic Environmental	164a	164b	164c
Other	165a	165b	165c

٧.	Improvements	Remediation
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VI. Diversion Strategy A. Detail Strategies on Diversion Detail proposed changes to region's solid waste plan and how the changes will influence current strategies within the jurisdiction and the region. What out-comes will be expected and how will these out-comes be measured to determine success of the strategy? 170 If previous goals were not met, the plan should include an explanation detailing aggressive remedies to address the deficiencies and provide a schedule for meeting the goals. At a minimum remedies should include implementing new programs, changing existing programs and/or escalating the implementation of future programs or strategies. Please detail these remedies below.

B. Waste Stream audit

Give approximate percentages of each category of waste that make up your county's MSW stream.

	Residential	Comn	nercial	Insti	itutional	Ind	dustrial
171	%	172	%	173	%	174	%

VII. Successes and Setbacks
Describe challenges you encountered concerning problem wastes (tires, gas tanks, batteries, etc.) and the status of these problem wastes. What solutions have you found that seem to be working. Give
specific examples detailing the success of these solutions.
The Describe successes in the implementation of plan strategies. Describe the activity, numbers, and by what measure you used to determine the success of the strategy. Show how this directly or indirectly affected the diversion rate for the region or jurisdiction.
¹⁷⁷ Describe any setbacks encountered and how these setbacks will be resolved in future plans.
Describe how these setbacks act as an obstacle to the overall success of the solid waste plan for the region or by the jurisdiction.

Attestation

Please provide a signed copy of the attestation by each county represented in solid waste planning region. Signatures must be original and not copies. Report is due to Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Solid Waste Management not later than March 31 of the year following the reporting year.

We the undersigned attest that the information included in the Annual Progress Report has been reviewed for completeness, accuracy and is true to the best of our knowledge.

Reporting Year:	
	Type or print Name of Solid Waste Board Chair
	Signature of the Solid Waste Board Chair
	Date
	Representing Solid Waste Planning Board
	Typed or printed Name of the County Mayor
	Signature of the County Mayor
	Date
	County

Please make copies of this sheet if additional signatures are needed. Place at end of report. Attestation (Continued)

Reporting Year:	Solid Waste Planning Region:		
	Typed or printed Name of the County Mayor		
	Signature of the County Mayor		
	digitation of the doubly image.		
	Date		
	County		
	,		
	Typed or printed Name of the County Mayor		
	Signature of the County Mayor		
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	Date		
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	Typed or printed Name of the County Mayor		
	Signature of the County Mayor		
	olynature of the County Mayor		
	Date		
	County		
	County		

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION COUNTY RECYCLING REPORT

The County Recycling Report is to be completed by all collectors or primary collection point recyclers. Processors and end-users are exempt from having to complete this report. The report should be completed early enough to allow the Annual Progress Report to be reviewed, approved by the solid waste planning board for the region and submitted to the Tennessee Department of Environment prior to March 31 of the year immediately following the reporting year.

Should the Region have difficulty collecting the information necessary to prepare this report, the statue allows the Region to compel those actively engaged in the collection, transportation, and/or disposal of solid waste to provide the necessary information [T.C.A. § 68-211-871(c) and (d)].

The "Public" column is for public recycling collection, in-house government programs, educational facility's in-house, institutional facilities in-house, and non-profit recyclers. The "Private" column refers to in-house industrial/manufacturing/processing, in-house commercial/retail, and public buy-back collection programs. Please refer to the definitions and descriptions in the definition section of the Annual Progress Report. All weights are to be reported in tons.

End-users, processors, or other similar recycling oriented businesses are not to complete this report.

Please enter the appropriate commodity into the appropriate field.

i loade citter the appropriate co	initioanty into the appropriate held.			
Name:	Contact:	Phone:		
Address:	Email:	Fax:		
	Public	Private		
County # Sequence # – PU or PR	Government Collection	In-house Industrial Collection		
	Institutional In-house Collection	In-hous e Commercial Collection		
	Non-Profit Collection	Public Buy-Back Collection		

Commodity	Public	Private
Metals		
Ferrous	Tons	Tons
Non-Ferrous	Tons	Tons
Mixed Metals	Tons	Tons
Auto Body Scrap	Tons	Tons
Paper		
Corrugated	Tons	Tons
Newspaper	Tons	Tons
Office Paper	Tons	Tons
Miscellaneous Paper	Tons	Tons
Composite and all other papers	Tons	Tons
Glass		
Flint (Clear) glass	Tons	Tons
Colored Glass	Tons	Tons
Green	Tons	Tons
Amber	Tons	Tons
Flat Glass	Tons	Tons
Other/container glass	Tons	Tons

Batteries		
Lead Acid Batteries	Tons	Tons
Dry Cell	Tons	Tons
Plastic		
#1PET	Tons	Tons
#2 HDPE	Tons	Tons
#2 LDPE	Tons	Tons
#3 PVC	Tons	Tons
#4 LPPE	Tons	Tons
#5 PP	Tons	Tons
#6	Tons	Tons
Mixed #1 and #2	Tons	Tons
Other Plastics	Tons	Tons
Textiles	Tons	Tons
Pallets	Tons	Tons
Tires	Tons	Tons
Automotive Fluid		
Used Oil	Tons	Tons
Antifreeze	Tons	Tons
Transmission Fluid	Tons	Tons
Other	Tons	Tons
Electronics	Tons	Tons
Other Recyclables		
Sewage Sludge	Tons	Tons
Industrial By-products	Tons	Tons
Other Organic Recyclables		
Food – Compost	Tons	Tons
Landscape and Agricultural	Tons	Tons
Compost	Tons	Tons
Mulch	Tons	Tons
Construction and Demolition	Tons	Tons
Alternate Daily Cover	Tons	Tons

Program Total:	Tons	
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Annual Progress Report Worksheet 1 Establishing the Minimum Level of Collection Service for a County

According to Tennessee Regulations 1200-1-7-.10, the minimum level of solid waste collection services for a county shall be determined using the following methods:

- (a) Household Collection A county shall be deemed to have met minimum level of service if at least ninety percent (90%) of all residents have access to household collection (Signed confirmation by the County Mayor).
- **(b) Convenience Centers** Each County must have at least one convenience center unless a higher level of service is provided.

To determine the number of convenience centers for a county, the service area of a county must first be calculated. The service area can be calculated using square miles or population.

Calculating the service area of county using square miles is as follows:

First fill in the blanks:

i ii st iiii iii tile biaiiks.		
M ² = Total Square Miles of County	$M^2 =$	
m ² = Total Square Miles of Exempted County*	m ² =	*
Subtract M ² from m ² or (M ² - m ²)	S =	
S = Total County Service Area		
Take S and divide it by 180	C =	**
C = Minimum # of Convenience Centers**		

^{*}Exempted square mileage or m² = Total Square miles of Federal lands or reservations, State lands or reservations, Forestry reserves as held by wood processing industry, Municipal corporations served by mandatory collection, Federally managed water bodies or rivers

Calculating the service area of a county using population is as follows:

P = Total Population of County ¹	P =	1
p = Total Population of Municipal Corporations ²	p =	2
Subtract P from p or (P-p)	R =	
R = Population in county service area		
Take R and divide it by 12,000 and round to nearest whole number	C =	3
C = Minimum # of Convenience Centers ³		

¹Population as certified by the most recent census, as per the U.S. Bureau of Census, less the population of municipal corporations served by mandatory collection service.

^{**}Place this number in field number 87

²Areas that are served by mandatory municipal collection

³Place this number in field number 87